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HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Nurses' Examination held at New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, June 19-22, 1906.

Answer all of the following questions. Each complete answer will receive 10 credits. Papers entitled to 75 or more credits will be accepted:

ANATOMY

1. Mention the number of bones in the adult skeleton; the number of pairs of ribs.
2. Locate *each* of the following: femur, patella, tibia, fibula.
3. Mention *three* kinds of freely movable joints and give an example of each.
4. Describe the stomach.
5. Name the principal lobes of the brain.

PHYSIOLOGY

6. State an important function of (1) the blood, (2) the kidneys, (3) the liver.
7. Trace the general course of the blood through the body.
8. Name the divisions of the alimentary canal.
9. Describe the action of gastric juice on food.
10. Distinguish between voluntary muscles and involuntary muscles. Give an example of each.

MEDICAL NURSING

1. Give the cause of bedsores. Describe the care that should be taken by the nurse for the prevention of bedsores.
2. Describe the preparation of a room for a case of scarlet fever.
3. State how a room should be disinfected after it has been occupied by a patient suffering from an infectious disease.
4. What would you do if you found a patient asphyxiated by illuminating gas?
5. Under what conditions are nutritive enemata usually ordered? What special care must be taken in order that the desired result may be secured?
6. Describe fully one nonmedicinal method for the reduction of fever.
7. How is pulmonary tuberculosis communicated? Give precautions to prevent its transmission.
8. Mention *two* complications that may arise in typhoid fever that are directly traceable to poor nursing.
9. What measures may a nurse employ for the relief of earache?
10. What are the indications in typhoid fever for the removal of a patient from the tub bath?

GENITO-URINARY NURSING FOR MALE NURSES

1. State the normal amount of urine voided by an adult in 24 hours.
2. Describe the usual method of determining the specific gravity of a fluid. What is the specific gravity of normal urine?

3. Define retention of urine, suppression of urine, incontinence of urine.
4. Tell how a patient should be catheterized. Mention dangers to be avoided in catheterization.
5. Describe the process of irrigating the bladder.
6. How might retention of urine be relieved without the use of the catheter?
7. In caring for a case of gonorrhea what precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of the infection?
8. Mention some of the methods of administering mercury.
9. What symptoms should be watched for in a patient undergoing mercurial treatment?
10. Define epididymitis, balanitis.

OBSTETRIC NURSING FOR FEMALE NURSES

1. Mention the dangers attending the puerperal state.
2. What are the preliminary symptoms of parturition?
3. Mention the injuries that may occur along the parturient canal during labor.
4. Does the management of a normal twin labor differ from that of a single labor? Explain.
5. Why is the early nursing of the child important? What precautions in regard to mother and child should be taken before and after nursing?
6. What changes take place in the uterus during pregnancy?
7. Mention indications of pregnancy other than changes in the uterus.
8. What is (1) sterilized milk, (2) pasteurized milk, (3) peptonized milk, (4) modified milk?
9. What is thrush? State what should be done for this condition.
10. Describe in detail the care of feeding bottles and nipples.

NURSING OF CHILDREN

1. Briefly outline the general care of a child having any contagious or infectious disease.
2. By what media is scarlet fever supposed to be transmitted?
3. What complications may arise in scarlet fever?
4. Mention some things that you consider important in nursing a case of measles.
5. Mention the complications of measles.
6. Why is a sore throat serious in a child? What simple remedies might you use for a child having a sore throat?
7. Mention some of the easiest methods of moving the bowels immediately.
8. When is a hot bath useful in convulsions?
9. Give directions for a bath for a child with convulsions.
10. What should be done when a child shows the first symptoms of a serious illness?

BACTERIOLOGY

1. Why is dust a source of danger in a sick room? How should it be removed?
2. How may clothing and bedding used in the care of a contagious case be handled with safety and disinfected without the use of chemical agents?

3. Why is the sputum from a case of tuberculosis a source of danger and how should it be destroyed?
4. What is the object of sterilization of dressings and surgical instruments before a surgical operation?
5. Describe in simple language what you understand by the germ theory.
6. How do bacteria grow and multiply?
7. What conditions are necessary for the growth of bacteria?
8. State fully where bacteria are most commonly found.
9. How do bacteria get into the human body?
10. How are bacteria eliminated from the human system?

SURGERY

1. Describe the preparation of a patient for a laparotomy.
2. What precautions should be observed in the care of a patient recovering from anesthesia?
3. When giving chloroform what would you do if the patient stopped breathing?
4. Define (1) a simple fracture, (2) a compound fracture, (3) a comminuted fracture. Give first aid in the absence of a physician.
5. Give the symptoms of a concealed or internal hemorrhage.
6. In an emergency how should a burn in the first degree be cared for and what precautions should be observed in doing the dressing?
7. What is pus? State the cause of pus.
8. Describe in detail the preparation of the operator's hands, including in your description the rubber gloves.
9. What is meant by (1) surgical cleanliness, (2) wound infection?
10. How may a private room, *e.g.*, a kitchen in a tenement house, be converted into an aseptic operating room and how may the dressings and the utensils be sterilized?

DIET COOKING

1. What functions does food perform in the body?
2. Mention the chief sources of proteids in our food supply.
3. Why is milk considered the ideal food in fevers? What different means can be used to render it more easily digestible?
4. At what temperature is starch properly cooked?
5. What is the food value of cheese?
6. Mention the objections to a strictly milk diet.
7. State the effect of cooking on fruits.
8. What is the effect of tea on the system?
9. Give the uses of water in the body.
10. What diet is required in (1) Bright's disease, (2) typhoid fever?

MATERIA MEDICA

1. Of what benefit is the study of materia medica to a nurse? How far is a nurse justified in giving drugs?
2. Mention the different ways by which medicines may be introduced into the system.
3. Write out fully the table of (1) apothecaries' weight, (2) dry measure, (3) fluid measure.

4. A drug is marked $\mathfrak{M} \text{ x.} = \text{gr. } \frac{1}{30}$; how much would you give for a dose of gr. $\frac{1}{20}$?
5. How should a seidlitz powder be prepared and administered?
6. Mention the first symptoms of an overdose of *each* of the following drugs: potassium iodid, strychnin, morphin.
7. How much opium is contained in (1) 3 i. of paregoric, (2) $\mathfrak{M} \text{ xx.}$ of laudanum?
8. Mention the different methods of administering castor oil.
9. From what is *each* of the following alkaloids obtained: quinin, atropin, morphin?
10. How much bichlorid of mercury is there in 1 qt. of 1-3000 solution?

THE following letter to Dr. Beahan, of the Canandaigua Hospital, from Dr. Howard J. Rogers, First Assistant Commissioner of Education of New York State, shows the interest that the Education Department is taking in the question of developing the best kind of training-school for the smaller centres. Dr. Rogers says:

"Your school has peculiar advantages for experimentation in the development of the nurse training schools by affiliation with The Thompson Memorial Hospital, the Brigham Hall Hospital for Mental Diseases and the Ontario Bacteriological Laboratories. In the administration and development of the training schools for nurses we would like to take advantage of the exceptional opportunities presented in Canandaigua. The Thompson Memorial Hospital with its liberal endowment and excellent equipment affords opportunity in experimentation in hospital development free from the relations to the training school and the congested conditions of the larger cities. The relations of the bacteriological laboratories to the village and county afford an excellent opportunity for determining the equipment, cost of administration and courses that can be maintained outside of the larger teaching institutions. The Brigham Hall Hospital from its high character and relation to private nursing in mental diseases, and the wide experience of its present head, can materially aid in solving the problem of the relation of the general hospital to the special. From our knowledge of these surroundings and our personal acquaintance with the administrative of these various institutions, I venture to urge you to apply to them for affiliated relations before applying elsewhere."

"On the appointment of the new inspector of nurse training schools, we will be glad to bring to her attention the conditions in Canandaigua and to afford you her assistance in the development of this work. In this interest we are writing to Dr. Burrill, Dr. Jewett and Superintendent Winne."

A PROGRAMME of work pursued during the past year by the Alumnae Association of the Maine General Hospital was read at the Associated Alumnae meeting and is so suggestive it may prove a helpful model for other societies. The topics considered were as follows:

DECEMBER.—Philanthropic Movements in the United States Awakening and Promoting the Nursing Profession.

1. The first hospitals.
2. The United States Sanitary Commission.

JANUARY.—Subject of December continued.

1. The Red Cross Society.
2. Establishment of Training-Schools in the United States.

FEBRUARY.—Discoveries in Medical and Surgical Science in the Past Century.

1. *Anæsthetics*.
2. X-Ray and Finsen Light.

MARCH.—Founding and Growth of the Alumnae Associations of the United States.

APRIL.—The Church in its Relation to the Hospital.

1. Nursing Orders of the Roman Catholic Church.
2. Nursing Orders of the Episcopal Sisters.
3. Deaconesses.

MAY.—Review of Important Events of the Year in the Medical and Nursing World.

JUNE.—Reunion.

SEPTEMBER.—Each member to spend three minutes in entertaining the rest.

OCTOBER.—Recent Methods of Treatment at the Maine General Hospital.

THE Aldermen's Finance Committee, of New York, has reported favorably on the appropriation of \$628,000 needed for the erection of a new training-school for nurses at Bellevue Hospital.

GROUND has been broken for a new nurses' home to replace the old one at the City Hospital, Kingston, N. Y., which has been taken for alcoholic cases. The new addition has been donated by Mr. S. D. Coykendall.

THE Children's Hospital of Buffalo is ready to consider affiliations with general hospitals needing this service to round out the training of pupils.

THE Toronto General Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children have entered into an affiliation for the rounding out of the training in both schools. The pupils of the General will have the experience of the splendidly equipped Children's Hospital under Miss Brent, and the pupils of the Children's will have the broad experience to be gained in the General Hospital under Miss Snively. This is an instance of the far-reaching effect of the New York law.

THE nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, are anticipating the occupancy of their new Home by October 15. The building at 2814 Groveland Avenue, by order of the board of trustees, has been remodeled and put in thorough repair, giving to the nurses modern accommodations. The first story or sub-basement is fitted up with the necessary apparatus and utensils to meet the demands for a thorough course in dietetics and invalid cooking. Private room accommodations for fifty nurses have been provided, also a gymnasium, a music room, and a plot of ground for lawn tennis and out-of-door recreation. The value of the building and grounds thus added to the hospital equipment is approximately fifty thousand dollars.